ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOL

AT

YERAVDA

FOR THE

YEAR 1906.

XII

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From

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL;

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Yeravda Reformatory School,
2nd March 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Yeravda Reformatory School for the year ending 31st December 1906.

Number of Juveniles in the School.

2. There were 164 boys on the 1st of January 1906, of whom 13 were out on license and 151 in the school. The number of boys admitted during the year was 32 and that of the boys discharged during the same period was 28. Of them 22 were discharged on expiry of sentence, 5 on account of having attained the age of 18 years and 1 because he showed symptoms of being a leper. One boy escaped and 1 died. The boy who escaped was however recaptured and brought back to the school on 10th January 1907. Thus the number of boys undergoing detention on the last day of the year was 166, including the 17 who were serving out on licenses. The average daily number of boys for the year under report was 149·2. It will be seen that the school continued to remain at its full strength throughout the year.

Of the 166 boys under detention on 31st December 1906, 13 were under 10 years of age against 26 in the preceding year, and 37 were under 12 years against 29 of the last year. The large decrease in the number of boys under 10 years is satisfactory. Of the rest, 38 were under 14 years against 26 in the preceding year; 68 of and under 16 years and 10 were above the age of 16 years; whereas in the last year the numbers of boys under and above the age of 16 years were 71 and 16 respectively.

The classification of these 166 boys according to race and religion is as follows:—Native Christians, 4; Mahomedans, 44; Brahmins, 10; Low Castes, 21; and Other Hindus, 87; that is, the numbers of Native Christians and of Mahomedans increased by 33 per cent. and nearly 19 per cent. respectively, while there was a falling off by 10 per cent. in the case of Brahmins and by more than 23 per cent. in that of Low Caste boys. The proportion of Other Hindus remained the same as it was last year.

According to languages the numbers were:—60 Maráthis, 48 Gujarátis (including 1 Márwádi), 25 Hindustánis, 12 Sindhis, 13 Kanaris, 6 Tamils, 1 Telegu, and 1 Pustu. The Hindustáni population increased by 6, the Kanari and Tamil by 4, while the number of Maráthi, Sindhi and Gujáráti speaking boys went down by 5, 2 and 1 respectively. The numbers as regards other dialects remained unchanged.

Out of the 166 boys in the school 5 belonged to the Nizam's dominion and the remaining 161 to British territory.

Admissions during the year.

3. Of the 32 boys admitted during the year, 3 were 9 years old; 4, 10 years old; 3, 11 years old; 9, 12 years old; 4, 13 years old; 7, 14 years old; and 2, 15 years old. In other words, only 13 boys out of the 32 were above the age of 12 years, which would show that a very large number of boys are sent to this institution more on account of their helplessness than for confirmed criminality, and this is borne out by the figures given further on regarding their previous convictions.

Of the 32 boys admitted 24 were convicted of theft, 2 of receiving stolen property, one of breach of trust by a servant, 2 of house-breaking, 2 of possession of instruments and materials for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin and the possession of counterfeit coins, and one of murder. The maximum value of stolen property was Rs. 626-9-0. Other amounts of less value were Rs. 161-2-0, Rs. 89, 4 of Rs. 60 each, 1 of Rs. 50, 3 below Rs. 25, 3 below Rs. 20, 4 below Rs. 15, 2 below Rs. 10, and 9 below Rs. 5.

Five of the 32 boys have been sentenced to be detained for 3 years, 11 for 4 years, 10 for 5 years, 1 for 6 years, 1 for 6½ years and 4 for 7 years.

Out of the 32 boys, the city of Bombay contributed 7; the district of Poona, 3; Ahmednagar, 2; Kaira, 2; Sholápur, 2; Thána, 4; Khándesh, 4; Sátára, Pishin, Karáchi, Sukkar and Násik, 1 each; and Secunderabad 3.

Eleven of the 32 boys newly admitted were habituals and 21 were convicted for the first time. Of the 11 habituals one had 8, one 6, and five 2 previous convictions, the remaining four having had only one.

Lastly, of the 32 boys, 29 were illiterate and 3 could read and write.

Conduct and Punishment.

4. The general behaviour of the boys was good on the whole. The number of school offences during the year was 13 and of boys punished 14. Of the 13 offences, 6 were of being in possession of forbidden things, 2 of damaging school property, 1 of wilfully befouling a room, 2 of escape and 2 of other breaches of school rules. The punishments were caning on the hand in 6 cases, penal diet in 1 case, reduction from monitorship in 3, and flogging in 3 cases.

Discharged Pupils.

5. Twenty-eight boys were discharged during the year, of whom 7 had learnt carpentry; 4, blacksmith's work; 6, book-binding; 2, painting and varnishing; and 9, gardening. Only 2 of them are following the trades taught in the school, 5 are occupied in other industries, 1 died, 2 cannot be traced, 2 are living with relations, 2 have not yet been reported upon, and the information regarding 14 boys was not due at the end of the year, they having been released within the last half year.

Statement "Reformatory Schools II" appended hereto furnishes similar information with respect to boys discharged in the three years preceding the year of report. Out of a total of 84 boys, 23, *i.e.* 27 per cent. against 23 per cent. of the preceding year, remained either untraced or unreported and 2 died. Of the remaining 59 boys 21 were occupied in trades learnt in the school and 31 in other industries such as weaving, confectionery, tailoring, &c. Two were living with their relatives; 3 were in jail and 2 had a bad character. The percentage of untraced or unreported boys is slightly greater, which I think is due to change of residence. Of the boys reported upon and now alive, 91·5 per cent. were occupied in earning an honest livelihood, the percentage of such boys to the total number discharged being 64·2 against 68·5 in the previous year.

There were 13 boys on license on the 1st day of the year and 20 new licenses were issued during the year. Out of this total of 33 boys 8 were released and 8 returned to the Reformatory, leaving 17 boys out on license on the last day of the year. Out of the eight boys returned by the employers, 5 were found unsuitable, one escaped and was recaptured, one was returned owing to his employer having closed his factory and one for his having committed theft. Of these eight boys 1 had been out for one year, 1 for eight months, 1 for four months, 1 for three months, 1 for two months, 1 for about a month and 2 for only a week. Of the eight boys discharged during their term of license, 1 had been on license for 22 months, 2 for 15 months, 2 for 14 months, 1 for 9 months, 1 for 6 months and 1 for about a month.

Of the 17 boys still serving on license, 1 has been with his employer for one year and a half; 2 for 1 year and 2 months; 1 for 10 months; 1 for 8 months; 2 for 5 months; 3 for 4 months; 1 for 3 months; 2 for 2 months and 4 for about a month. Nine of them are employed on agricultural work, 5 as gardeners, 2 as compositors, and 1 as a book-binder.

Marks and Gratuity.

6. The monthly average number of boys who earned gratuity by their diligence and good behaviour in the year under report was 147. The total amount of gratuity earned during the year was Rs. 410-9-6 against Rs. 405-3-0 in the last year. The amount disbursed as gratuity to discharged boys was Rs. 232-7-0 against Rs. 312-15-3 in 1905 ; the number of discharged boys during the two years 1906 and 1905 being 28 and 39 respectively and the average earning per boy being Rs. 8-4-9 for the current year and Rs. 8 for the last year.

Sanitation and Health.

7. The health of the inmates was not so good as last year. There were in all ninety-one cases against 24 of the last year treated in the school hospital. The increased number of patients during the year was due to climatic changes. Nearly three-fourths of these were cases of ague and dysentery. The only serious cases were 1 of plague, 1 of typhoid and 1 of abscess of the brain. The plague case was of a very mild type. The boy was immediately removed to the General Plague Hospital, Poona, whence he was sent back cured on the 4th day. All the other cases were treated in the school hospital and completely cured except the case of abscess of the brain which proved fatal. One of the boys showed symptoms of leprosy and was discharged by order of Government and sent to his home. Owing to the prevalence of plague in the city and the vicinity, all the boys were inoculated. A first batch of 110 boys was inoculated, leaving 40 boys for general work, such as cooking, sweeping, &c. This second batch was inoculated 4 days afterwards, and the boy who, as mentioned above, got the plague was one of them.

The daily average number of sick was 1·9 against 0·6 in the preceding year. Major J. Jackson, M.B., I. M. S., Superintendent of the Central Prison, Yeravda, and Captain H. J. R. Twigg, M.B., I. M. S., who acted for the former while he was Acting Inspector-General of Prisons, visited the school frequently in their capacity of Medical Officer of the Reformatory, and our best thanks are due to them both for their frequent visits and valuable advice and suggestions regarding sanitation, treatment of patients, &c.

Building and Accommodation.

8. The school continued to be at its full strength throughout the year and admissions had to be refused in 21 cases to 27 boys. The conversion of the row of 24 cells into a dormitory, to which reference is made by the Honourable Mr. Fulton in his remarks quoted in the last paragraph of this report has just begun and, when completed, will provide accommodation for 10 more boys, raising the number from 150 to 160. Quarters for the Deputy Superintendent are also under construction. The sleeping rooms, workshops, &c., were regularly whitewashed twice in the year and kept clean and in thorough repairs by the Public Works Department which has always shown readiness to do all that may be necessary for good sanitation and cleanliness.

Diet and Clothing.

9. Diet and clothing call for no remark as there was no alteration in either of them ; nor was any deemed necessary.

Industries.

10. The industries carried on were as in the former years carpentry, blacksmith's work, painting and varnishing, and book-binding. All the departments were full of work. In book-binding 55,260 books were bound and repaired against 43,267 last year. The bulk of the work was supplied by the Chitra Shala and Indira Presses, Poona City. The number of carriages repaired and painted was 121 against 102 in the preceding year, though most of them were orders for petty repairs ; a number of articles of furniture, such as chairs, tables, etc., were also repaired as well as made for private customers. The total value of manufactures was Rs. 4,498-6-6 against Rs. 4,807-15-5 in the preceding year. Deducting Rs. 3,176-13-9 on account of cost of raw material and Rs. 233-11-11 on account of depreciation of tools and plant, the net profit from manufactures was Rs. 1,087-12-10 against last year's Rs. 1,207-10-0. The total number of boys engaged in these industries was 103, of whom 38 were

learning carpentry, 15 blacksmith's work, 17 painting and varnishing, and 33 book-binding.

Agricultural operations which comprised flower-gardening and growing of vegetables and *jowari*, yielded Rs. 754-13-10 against Rs. 516-15-5 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of fodder, seeds, etc., amounted to Rs. 196-1-0, leaving a net profit of Rs. 558-12-10 against Rs. 245-8-5. The increase in this department was due to the sufficient supply of water owing to good rain in the commencement. The number of boys engaged in cultivation was 63, of whom 17 were also learning flower-gardening. The total profits from all industries amounted to Rs. 1,646-9-8.

The school sent several exhibits at the Agri-Horticultural Society's flower show and was awarded two prizes, one for dahlias and the other for vegetables. The Flower Show Committee were good enough to give a special consolidated prize of Rs. 25 to the boys which was highly appreciated by the recipients.

The deepening of the trial well on the new land which was contemplated to be taken over for the Reformatory School farm is completed. But it has shown no indication of water even after deepening it to a total depth of about 60 feet. The land cannot, therefore, be utilized for gardening purposes and some other piece of land will have to be looked for.

Maintenance Charges.

11. The gross maintenance charges for the year amounted to Rs. 18,732-8-7 against Rs. 19,540-6-4 in the preceding year. The reduction is due to the sum of Rs. 2,076 expended for the purchase of the iron bedsteads and aluminium plates and mugs last year. At the same time there was a permanent increase in the establishment charges on account of the new post of Deputy Superintendent and personal and carriage allowances to the Superintendent. Deducting from the above amount Rs. 1,646-9-8 earned as net profit and Rs. 593-15-5 on account of contributions from Native States and miscellaneous receipts the cost to Government for the year 1906 for the up-keep of the school amounts to Rs. 15,491-15-6.

Establishment.

12. A new place of Deputy Superintendent on Rs. 75—5—100 a month was created and Mr. V. A. Moghe, Assistant Master, Dhárwár High School, was appointed to the post from 11th June 1906. With this addition the establishment remained at its usual strength.

Education.

13. Under this head, too, there was no change during the year. There was general education in vernacular reading, writing and arithmetic for 3 hours and practice at one of the industries for 4 hours daily, with manual training in wood work for 4½ and drawing lessons for 2 hours in the week. This was combined with the inculcation of moral lessons occurring in the reading books, recital of moral and religious poems morning and evening, reading from religious books and private reading of books from the school library during leisure hours and on holidays. Lastly, as a further incentive to good behaviour the boys are also kept regularly acquainted with what their discharged comrades are doing.

The school was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, on 27th July 1906 and the results were declared as excellent in the Maráthi branch, but fair in the case of Gujaráti boys, which was due to the irregularity and indifference of the then Gujaráti teacher, Maganlal Ranchhodbhai, who has since been transferred from here for that very reason and in whose place a new teacher Motibhai Nathabhai has been appointed. Of the 8 boys examined in Standard V, 5 passed in Arithmetic, 8 in reading and writing and 4 in History and Geography. Of the 11 boys examined in Standard IV, 6 passed in Arithmetic, 10 in reading, 11 in writing and 5 in Geography. Of the 28 boys examined in Standard III, 26 passed in Arithmetic and 28 in reading and

writing. Of the 25 boys examined in Standard II, 19 passed in Arithmetic, 25 in reading and 24 in writing. Of the 41 boys examined in Standard I, 34 passed in Arithmetic, 29 in reading and 31 in writing. Of the 22 pupils in the infant class, 16 were advanced.

Of the 113 boys examined in Standards I to V, 78 passed in all heads. The work of Messrs. Shripad Waman, Senior School Master, and Keshav Gyanoba, 1st Assistant, was pronounced excellent, and that of Mr. Bala Vithu Ghumare, 2nd Assistant, as good. Mr. Motibhai Nathabhai was newly appointed and had just taken charge of the Gujaráti classes.

Exercise and Recreation.

14. The boys have for this purpose gymnastics, drill, cricket and football by turns for which they are taken out for one hour daily in the afternoon. They are also sent out occasionally for walks and sight-seeing. During the year under report they had been out to witness the immersion of Tabuts, the New Year's Parade, the Flower Show and the Presidency Cricket Match. The school team played during the last season 3 cricket matches of which they won two.

Visiting Committee.

15. The Visiting Committee paid in all 11 monthly and 5 fortnightly visits. Major J. Jackson, M.B., I. M. S., visited the school 5 times as a member of the Committee, 13 times as our Medical Officer, and once as the Acting Inspector General of Prisons. Mr. R. D. Prior and Khan Saheb Dorabji D. Boottee paid 7 visits each; Dr. A. W. Thomson, Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Rao Bahadur Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan, 4 visits each; Sirdar Rao Bahadur Koopooswami V. Mudliar, 3 visits; Mr. C. A. Kincaid, District Judge, Poona and the Honourable Sirdar Navroji Padamji, 2 visits each; and Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, Collector of Poona and his successor, Mr. G. Carmichael, one each. The Honourable Mr. E. Giles, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, who has just laid down the reins of his high office to take up a still higher one also visited the school 8 times. Among the other visitors were Mr. H. N. Alexander, Inspector General of Prisons; Colonel J. P. Greany, M.D., I. M. S., Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay; the Honourable Sir S. W. Edgerley, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; the Honourable Mr. W. H. White, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department; and the Honourable Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.I., Member of Council. As a specimen of the remarks left by these distinguished visitors in the Visitors' Book I ask leave to quote what the Honourable Mr. Fulton was pleased to say about this institution as he found it at the time of his visit which was quite unexpected and without any intimation: "I visited the Reformatory to-day (1st October 1906) and as usual found everything in excellent order. The health of the boys is good and all who are about look bright and well. Two are in hospital, but their complaints are, I hope, not serious. I am glad to see that Mr. Pajnigar takes much trouble in tracing the careers of the boys after they leave the school. It must be gratifying to him to find how well most of them get on and how few are those who turn out badly. I am sorry to notice that the replacement of cells by barracks has not made progress during the year. Solitary cells are, I consider, quite inappropriate in a school of this sort. Properly arranged sleeping barracks should be provided with as little delay as possible, constructed somewhat in the style of the existing barrack so that due supervision can be maintained. As this is probably my last visit to the school I wish to place on record my appreciation of Mr. Pajnigar's excellent management."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
N. M. PAJNIGAR,
Superintendent, Yerávda Reformatory School.

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Reformatory Schools, I.

Schools	1
Pupils.	
At the beginning of the year	164
Admitted during the year	32
Discharged during the year	28
Died during the year	1
Escaped and remained uncaptured during the year	1
Remaining at the end of the year	166
Education on admission.	
Able to read	19
Illiterate	147
Religion.	
Hindus	118
Mahomedans	44
Native Christians	4
Instruction.	
Taught agriculture	63
Taught other industries	103
Net expenditure	Rs. 15,491-15-6

Reformatory Schools, II.

After-conduct of boys discharged during three years preceding the year of report.

(1)	Total number discharged in the three years	84
(2)	Number discharged who were taught agriculture	33
(3)	Number in entry (2) occupied in agriculture	12
(4)	Number who were taught other trades and handicrafts ...	51
(5)	Number in entry (4) occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them	9
(6)	Occupied in industries not taught them at school . { Agriculture ... / Other industries	..... / 31
(7)	Unemployed or with friends	2
(8)	Reconvicted	3
(9)	Of bad character	2
(10)	Died	2
(11)	Not known or not reported on	23

N. M. PAJNIGAR,
Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yerávda.

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